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# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

*WILLIAMSBURG:* PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3 *s.* the first Week and 2 *s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—— PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

MR. PINKNEY,

I SOME time ago laid before the public the proceedings in a ſuit commenced againſt me by Mr. James Hunter, and the conduct of colonel Adam Stevens, the ſheriff of Berkeley, when he officiouſly took upon himſelf the management of that buſineſs; I muſt ſay that he officiouſly took it upon himſelf, becauſe that at the time of accepting the office of ſheriff, for a ſtipulated ſum, he farmed it, with all the emoluments, to another perſon, and from his firſt entering upon the office, till that day, never attempted to interfere, or execute any proceſs, unleſs his deputy was a party to it.

As that account has not been contradicted by colonel Stevens, or any perſon for him, it is conſequently admitted by him to be a true and impartial relation. I would now aſk this plain queſtion: Whether any man, after ſo daring a violation of laws, till that day acknowledged and held ſacred, ought, in a country which calls itſelf free, to be permitted to hold or enjoy any poſt or office, civil or military?

I come now to lay another part of colonel Stevens's behaviour upon that occaſion open to public view: Not contented with tearing my property from me in a forcible manner, and ſelling it for leſs than half its value, he made application to the general court for an injunction, as he ſpeciouſly ſet forth in his bill, to ſtop whatever monies were in his or his deputy's hands, belonging to me, for the ſatisfaction of Mr. Hunter's demand againſt me; and upon the ſtrength of two allegations, void of truth, obtained an injunction, not only to ſtay proceedings upon two judgments, which I had obtained againſt him in the county court of Berkeley, one of them upon my own account, the other as an executor for a ſum of money which had been upwards of twenty years due to the eſtate, but alſo to ſtop all monies belonging to me which had or might come to his or his deputy's hands, as ſheriffs of Berkeley. Hard meaſure indeed! when I had ſuits depending againſt the inhabitants of that county amounting to conſiderably more than the whole balance at that time due to Mr. Hunter. The firſt charge in his bill, which I alledge to be falſe, is, that I had ſent my property out of the colony, papers having been found upon ſome negroes re-taken, with directions to proceed to Carolina; a charge which I do moſt ſolemnly deny, and I call upon him to produce thoſe papers found upon my people, as he ſuggeſts. If he fails to comply with this demand the world will be convinced that the charge is an utter falſhood, forged by himſelf, to aſperſe and blacken my character. And what muſt the world think of that man who can propagate a calumny under the awful ceremony with which this is attended? The other charge, which I alledge to be equally falſe and groundleſs with the preceding, is, that part of his bill, where he ſets forth the judgments which I had recovered, and the executions iſſued againſt himſelf and others, and concludes that he is willing and deſirous to pay the ſeveral ſums above mentioned, as well thoſe due from himſelf to me as thoſe levied by executions to Mr. Hunter, in part of his execution, which I had refuſed. So far from his having the ſlighteſt grounds for this charge, that I deſired the coroner, into whoſe hands I had put my executions againſt him, to procure me a receipt from him for the amount of them, as ſo much paid in diſcharge of Mr. Hunter's claim, which, after ſome time, the coroner acquainted me he had demanded of him; but that he had peremptorily refuſed to give it. What muſt be his effrontery, after this, to come before the general court, and charge that upon me as an act of injuſtice which he himſelf had refuſed to allow? The truth of the matter ſeems to be, that he was unwilling to part with the money he owed me ſo ſuddenly (though a part of it had been due upwards of twenty years) and deemed that the moſt probable means of retaining it ſome years longer in his hands, and ſo it is like to turn out; for the injunction being granted without any limitation or reſtriction whatever, it is an inſuperable bar to my calling upon him, the coroner, or his deputies, for any money which is or ought to be in any of their hands belonging to me. Whenever I attempt it I am ſilenced by producing the injunction; and the court, from their eager deſire to do extreme juſtice to one party, have paid too little attention to the intereſt of the other. Mr. Sheriff is ordered to retain all money which is or ſhall come into his hands, but is not ordered to paſs a receipt for any part of it; and how I am to compel him I have not as yet been able to diſcover. Of this, however, he avails himſelf, and by dexterouſly playing the game in his hands, puts both Mr. Hunter and me at defiance. By not paſſing receipts to me for the money in his and his deputy's hands, he thinks to avoid any motion for thoſe ſums from Mr. Hunter, and the injunction frees him from all apprehenſions at my ſuit. This is the game which he has been playing for twelve months paſt; for I am credibly informed he not only retains a large proportion of the money received upon the ſale of my effects, but every ſhilling due from himſelf to me, and whatever his deputies have levied by execution at my ſuit. This conduct requires no comments. The oppreſſion is too glaring to eſcape the obſervation of the moſt injudicious. An officer tramples upon the laws of his country to come at a debtor's effects. He ſeizes them, and afterwards diſpoſes of them in a manner not warranted by thoſe laws; and the money, thus raiſed by the deſtruction of the debtor, he converts to his own uſe, inſtead of remitting to the diſtreſſed creditor. I think I may affirm that it was not from a deſire of doing ſpeedy juſtice to Mr. Hunter that he took the management of that affair upon himſelf, and treated me with ſuch unexampled rigour and injuſtice. It may not be amiſs, before I conclude, to declare what my ſentiments and intentions were with reſpect to the officer who ſerved the fieri facias on my eſtate. I would not have left him expoſed to the ſmalleſt inconvenience that could ariſe from the confidence he placed in me, in leaving my effects in my own hands, without demanding ſecurity. I looked upon my effects to be diſcharged from the fieri facias the hour I executed the replevin, and viewed the proceedings of the county court of Frederick, in quaſhing that replevin, as an arbitrary exertion of power, which I was determined to conteſt, and therefore refuſed to deliver the effects which had been executed when demanded by the officer, who firſt took them into poſſeſſion. If the ſheriff had committed an error in taking the replevin, it was my intention to ſtand between him and danger; and for that purpoſe I paſſed a bond to him.

JACOB HITE.

## V I R G I N I A.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of that part of Auguſta county that lies on the weſt ſide of the Laurel Hill at Pittſburg, the 16th day of May, 1775, the following gentlemen were choſen a committee for the ſaid diſtrict, viz. George Croghan, John Campbell, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, John Cannon, John M'Cullaugh, William Gee, George Valendingham, John Gibſon, Dorſey Penticoaſt, Edward Cook, William Crawford, Devereux Smith, John Anderſon, David Rodgers, Jacob Vanmaitre, Henry Enock, James Ennis, George Willſon, William Vance, David Shepherd, William Elliot, Richmond Willis, Samuel Sample, John Ormſbey, Richard M'Maher, John Nevill, and John Sweringer; the foregoing gentlemen met in committee, and reſolved that John Campbell, John Ormſbey, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, Samuel Sample, John Anderſon, and Devereux Smith, or any four of them, be a ſtanding committee, and ſhall have full power to meet at ſuch times as they ſhall judge neceſſary, and in caſe of any emergency, to call the committee of this diſtrict together, and ſhall be veſted with the ſame power and authority as the other ſtanding committees, and committees of correſpondence, are in the other counties within this colony.

*Reſolved unanimouſly*, that the cordial and moſt grateful thanks of this committee are a tribute due to John Harvie, eſquire, our worthy repreſentative in the late colonial convention held at Richmond, for his faithful diſcharge of that important truſt repoſed in him, and to John Nevill, eſquire, our other worthy delegate, whom nothing but ſickneſs prevented from repreſenting us in that reſpectable aſſembly.

*Reſolved unanimouſly*, that this committee have the higheſt ſenſe of the ſpirited behaviour of their brethern in New England, and do moſt cordially approve of their oppoſing the invaders of American rights and privileges to the utmoſt extreme, and that each member of this committee, reſpectively, will animate and encourage their neighbourhood to follow the brave example.

The imminent danger danger that threatens America in general, from miniſterial and parliamentary denunciations of our ruin, and is now carrying into execution by open acts of unprovoked hoſtilities in our ſiſter colony at Maſſachuſetts, as well as the danger to be apprehended, to this colony in particular, from a domeſtic enemy, ſaid to be prompting by the wicked minions of power, to execute our ruin, added to the menaces of an Indian war, likewiſe ſaid to be in contemplation, thereby thinking to engage our attention, and divert it from that ſtill more intereſting object of liberty and freedom, that deeply, and with ſo much juſtice, hath called forth the attention of all America; for the prevention of all, or any of thoſe impending evils, it is *reſolved*, that the recommendation of the Richmond convention, of the 20th of laſt March, relative to the embodying, arming, and diſciplining the militia, be immediately carried into execution, with the greateſt diligence in this county, by the officers appointed for that end; and that the recommendation of the ſaid convention to the ſeveral committees of this colony, to collect from their conſtituents, in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt agreeable to them, ſo much money as ſhall be ſufficient to purchaſe half a pound of gunpowder, and one pound of lead, flints, and cartridge paper, for every tithable perſon in their county, be likewiſe carried into execution.

This committee, therefore, out of the deepeſt ſenſe of the expediency of this meaſure, moſt earneſtly intreat that every member of this committee do collect, from each tithable perſon in their ſeveral diſtricts, the ſum of two ſhillings and ſix pence, which we deem no more than ſufficient for the above purpoſe, and give proper receipts to all ſuch as pay the ſame into their hands, and the ſum ſo collected to be paid into the hands of Mr. John Campbell, who is to give proper ſecurity to this committee, or their ſucceſſors, for the due and faithful application of the money ſo depoſited with him for the above purpoſe, by or with the advice of this committee, or their ſucceſſors; and this committee, as your repreſentatives, and who are moſt ardently labouring for your preſervation, call on you our conſtituents, our friends, brethern, and fellow ſufferers, in the name of God, of every thing you hold ſacred or valuable, for the ſake of your wives, children, and unborn generations, that you will, every one of you, in your ſeveral ſtations, to the utmoſt of your power, aſſiſt in levying ſuch ſum, by not only paying yourſelves, but by aſſiſting thoſe who are not at preſent in a condition to do ſo. We heartily lament the caſe of all ſuch as have not this ſmall ſum at command in this day of neceſſity; to all ſuch we recommend to tender ſecurity to ſuch as providence has enabled to lend them ſo much, and this committee do pledge their faith and fortunes to you, their conſtituents, that we ſhall, without fee or reward, uſe our beſt endeavours to procure, with the money ſo collected, the ammunition our preſent exigencies have made it ſo exceedingly neceſſary.

As this committee has reaſon to believe there is a quantity of ammunition deſtined for this place for the purpoſes of government, and as this country, on the weſt ſide of the Laurel Hill, is greatly diſtreſſed for the want of ammunition, and deprived of the means of procuring it by reaſon of its ſituation, as eaſy as the lower counties of this colony, they do earneſtly requeſt the committees of Frederick, Auguſta, and Hampſhire, that they will not ſuffer the ammunition to paſs through their counties for the purpoſes of government, but will ſecure it for the uſe of this deſtitute country, and immediately inform this committee of their having done ſo.

*Reſolved*, that this committee do approve of the reſolution of the committee of the other part of this county, relative to the cultivating a friendſhip with the Indians, and if any perſon ſhall be ſo depraved as to take the life of any Indian that may come to us in a friendly manner, we will, as one man, uſe our utmoſt endeavours to bring ſuch offender to condign puniſhment.

*Ordered*, that the ſtanding committee be directed to ſecure ſuch arms and ammunition as are not employed in actual ſervice, or private property, and that they get the ſame repaired, and deliver them to ſuch captains of independent companies as may make application for the ſame, and taking ſuch captain's receipt for the arms ſo delivered.

*Reſolved*, that the ſum of fifteen pounds current money be raiſed by ſubſcription, and that the ſame be tranſmitted to Robert Carter Nicholas eſquire, for the uſe of the deputies ſent from this colony to the general congreſs, which ſum of money was immediately paid by the committee then preſent.

Mr. John Campbell reported, from the ſelect committee for conſidering the grievances as inſtructions to the delegates, which he read in his place, and handed it to the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows.

To JOHN HARVIE, and GEORGE ROOTES, eſquires.

GENTLEMEN,

You being choſen to repreſent the people on the weſt ſide the Laurel Hill in the colonial congreſs, for the enſuing year, we, the committee for the people aforeſaid, deſire you will lay the grievances hereafter mentioned, before the congreſs, at their firſt meeting, as we conceive it highly neceſſary they ſhould be redreſſed to put us on a footing with the reſt of our brethren in the colony.

1ſt. That many of the inhabitants, in this part of the county, have expended large ſums of money, and ſupplied the ſoldiers, in the laſt Indian war, with proviſions, and all other neceſſaries, many of whom have expended all they had; and though, at the ſame time, we bear a grateful remembrance of the good intentions of the late colonial congreſs, ſo feelingly and generouſly expreſſed in their reſolves, yet the unhappy ſituation we are reduced to, by the payment of thoſe ſupplies being delayed, involves this new and flouriſhing country in extreme poverty.

2d. That the maintaining a garriſon at this place, when there is no other method uſed for ſupplying them with proviſions but by impreſſing from the inhabitants of the country, ought to be conſidered.

3d. That this country, joining the Indian territory, and the province of Quebec (which by its late change of conſtitution, is rendered inimical to liberty) lies expoſed to the inroads of the ſavages, and the militia of that province. And ſhould the miniſtry, or their emiſſaries, be able to ſtir up either of them againſt the colonies, this country will be in need of ſupport to enable them to provide againſt, and withſtand, any attempt that may be made on their civil or religious liberties.

4th. That for want of freeholders we cannot get legal grand jurors, which are neceſſary for the well government of the country.

5th. That the unſettled boundary between this colony and the province of Pennſylvania, is the occaſion of many diſputes.

6th. That the collecting the duty on ſkins, and furrs, for which a commiſſion hath lately been ſent up here, will baniſh the Indian trade from this place and colony.

Which report being agreed to, *reſolved unanimouſly*, that a fair copy be drawn off and delivered to our delegates, as their inſtructions.

*Ordered*, that the foregoing proceedings be certified by the clerk of this committee, and publiſhed in the Virginia gazette.

By order of the committee.

JAMES BERWICK, clerk.

*From the* PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

## To the INHABITANTS of NEW JERSEY.

FRIENDS and FELLOW SUBJECTS,

HOW faſhionable ſoever might have been the doctrine of *paſſive obedience* and *non-reſiſtance* in thoſe dark times of ignorance and barbariſm, when the laity had no more inſtruction than to repeat the Lord's prayer, nor the clergy any more reading than would ſave them from hanging, it is, in this lettered and enlightened age, ſo generally exploded, that, ſave a few tories, who are penſioned out of their conſciences, or a few gowns and caſſocks, who are looking for an American mitre, no man is fond of broaching ſo groſs an abſurdity. It is certainly the voice of unbiaſſed, uncorrupted reaſon, that whatever one man has a right to enjoy no other man has a right to take from him, and that conſequently the firſt has an undoubted right to repel the invaſion of the latter; and what does it matter whether this invaſion is made under the character of the king, high-way-man, or robber, ſince it is not from the perſon of the invader, but from the nature of the invaſion itſelf, that the injury receives its complexion, and on which the right of the reſiſtance is founded? And as this is the undoubted right of all mankind, it is, with reſpect to Engliſhmen, reduced to abſolute certainty, by a moſt memorable clauſe in the great charter, whereby four out of twenty-five barons may ſhew the king *his miſcarriage*, and on his not *amending* it, may, with the reſidue of the twenty-five and commonalty, redreſs themſelves by force. It is true, the Americans have no barons to *ſhew the king his miſcarriage*; but the barons appointed for that purpoſe by magna charta being thereto appointed as repreſentatives of the people aggrieved, it is evident, from the nature of our local circumſtances, that we muſt have a right to appoint, in the room of ſuch barons, a repreſentation for the ſame purpoſe, and that ſuch repreſentatives muſt have the ſame right to lay our grievances before the throne, and the aggrieved, in default of redreſs by the prince, have a right in the ſame manner, to redreſs themſelves. In the light of this repreſentation I conſider the continental congreſs being expreſsly choſen to preſent our grievances to his majeſty, and to ſupplicate him to remove our complaints. To this purpoſe they are undoubtedly the barons of North America, on whom the united confederated colonies depend for counſel and protection, agreeable to the ſecurity granted to the ſubject by the 64th ſection of magna charta above referred to, and which, it being probably in few of your hands, I chuſe to give you at large.

*The* SECURITY *for the* RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, *and* IMMUNITIES *of* MAGNA CHARTA.

*Sect.* 64. "And whereas we have granted all theſe things for GOD's ſake, and for the amendment of our government, and for the better compromiſing the diſcord ariſen betwixt us and our barons, we willing that the ſame be firmly held and eſtabliſhed forever,

do make and grant our barons the ſecurity underwritten, to wit, that the barons ſhall chuſe five and twenty barons of the realm, whom they liſt, who ſhall, to their utmoſt power, keep and hold, and cauſe to be kept, the peace and liberties which we have granted and confirmed by this our preſent charter, inſomuch that if we, or our juſtice, or our bailiff, or any of our miniſters, act contrary to the ſame, in any thing againſt any perſon, or offend againſt any article of this peace and ſecurity, and ſuch our miſcarriage be ſhewn to four barons of the ſaid five and twenty, thoſe four barons ſhall come to us, or to our juſtice, if we be out of the realm, and ſhew us our miſcarriage, and require us to amend the ſame, without delay, and if we do not amend it, or if we be out of the realm, our juſtice do not amend it within forty days after the ſame is ſhewn to us, or to our juſtice, if we be out of the realm, then the ſaid four barons ſhall report the ſame to the reſidue of the ſaid five and twenty barons, and then thoſe five and twenty barons, with the commonalty of England, may diſtreſs us by all the ways they can, to wit, by ſeizing on our caſtles, lands, and poſſeſſions, and by what other means they can, till it be amended, *as they ſhall judge*, ſaving our own perſon, the perſon of our queen, and the perſons of our children: And when it is amended they ſhall be ſubject to us as before, and whoever of the realm will, may ſwear that for the performance of theſe things, he will obey the commands of the ſaid five and twenty barons, and that together with them, he will diſtreſs us to his power; and we will give public and free leave to ſwear, to all that will ſwear, and will never hinder any one, and for all perſons of the realm, that of their own accord will ſwear to the ſaid five and twenty barons, to diſtreſs us, we will iſſue our preſents, commanding them to ſwear as aforeſaid."

This, my countrymen, is the ſecurity granted to you and me, and by this are confirmed all the rights and privileges of an Engliſh ſubject, and which the preſent adminiſtration ſeem determined to deſtroy. It may indeed be ſaid, that we do not belong to the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and that New Jerſey is not attacked. But can you be ſo ſupine as to ſuppoſe that you will continue to enjoy thoſe ineſtimable rights of magna charta, when other colonies are bereft of them; and that the Maſſachuſetts is the only colony to be puniſhed? Have not they done more for the parent ſtate than any colony on the continent? Did they not the war before laſt, with very little aſſiſtance, take Cape Breton, the Dunkirk of North America, the giving up of which procured a peace for the mother country? Did they not the laſt war ſend ſeven thouſand troops into the field, under the king's general, until the final conqueſt of Canada? Notwithſtanding all this, you ſee their capital blocked up, their charter mutilated, and an armed force ready to execute the arbitrary meaſures of the miniſter, who covers himſelf under a purchaſed majority in parliament. Hoſtilities being actually begun in the Maſſachuſetts, you cannot expect to fare better than your ſiſter colony. Your trade is already reſtrained, and you are daily to expect open violence, to enforce unconſtitutional taxation. Thus we have lived to ſee our moſt ſacred rights daringly invaded; but we will not live to ſee them deſtroyed. The wound by which our liberty falls ought firſt to reach our hearts; and the rich torrents of our blood be ſhed as a libation on the pile of expiring freedom.

The power of the people can never be loſt or impaired, unleſs they are wanting to themſelves; what they could once do, they can and ought to do now. Let us therefore cordially unite under the continental congreſs, and look to them as the Engliſh formerly did to their barons, and I am confident, in ſo good a cauſe, we ſhall have the protection of Heaven, which is the ſincere deſire, and prayer of

A JERSEY FARMER.

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FROM THE WHISPERER.

TO THE KING.

SIR,

YOU aſcended the throne of theſe realms with advantages which, if properly improved, would have rendered your reign glorious and happy; but O! dreadful to tell, and yet the times demand it, you ſoon ſacrificed your *own* peace, and the tranquility of the *nation*, to the ambitious views of your pernicious *favourite* lord Bute, and the wicked deſigns of his profligate adherents. The great joy that filled the breaſt of every Engliſhman, upon the acceſſion of a *native* prince, was but of ſhort duration; you was determined they ſhould ſoon ſee their error, and the compliments paid to your underſtanding, the calm hour of reaſon preſently convinced them were ill-founded.

At the *commencement* of your reign, like all other kings, as well as *tyrants*, you made the people many and fair promiſes; you informed your parliament that the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, the encouragement of trade and commerce, and the preſervation of peace and harmony amongſt your people, ſhould be the *rule* of your conduct, and your principal ſtudy. How far you kept your word let facts ſpeak. You almoſt immediately *drove* from your preſence and councils, by the advice of your mother and lord Bute, every man of *honour* and *honeſty* who was valued for his integrity of life, love to his country, and affection for your family. You implicitly followed the advice of your *Scotch favourite* without one moment's *reflection*, and in their room you took thoſe only who were the moſt conſpicuous for their vices. LET SANDWICH SPEAK. Theſe men you ſtill continue to countenance; every ſcene of iniquity they have been concerned in, and every act of violence and oppreſſion they have committed, has been by you tacitly approved, nay applauded. Adultery, debauchery, and divorces, are now more frequent than in the days of *Charles* the *ſecond*. To confirm this truth, let your brother, the *ſage*, the *brave*, the *courageous* duke of Cumberland, ſpeak. This *great* admiral, together with *Halifax*, *Grafton*, *Sandwich*, *Bute*, and your *mother*, will remain the ſtrongeſt proofs of your religious reign, and of your having ſuppreſſed vice and immorality.

Let us ſee how you have encouraged *trade* and *commerce*: Was it by the peace which lord Bute and the princeſs Dowager perſuaded you to ſign in 1762, when all the noble acquiſitions of a long, glorious, and ſucceſsful war, were ſacrificed to your f - - - y, and their treachery? Was it by illegally impoſing a *ſtamp* duty upon the *Americans*, and taxing thoſe commodities which we ſupplied them with from the mother country, which has totally prevented, for more than two years, all kind of traffic between this *kingdom* and the *colonies?* Was it by ſuffering the Portugueſe to infringe upon the privileges of the *Engliſh* merchants at *Liſbon*, by which means they are almoſt totally ruined?

Let us ſee how you have preſerved peace and harmony among your people: Was it by promoting and providing for all the *beggarly* relations and dependents of your *Scotch favourite*, in preference to your loyal *Engliſh* ſubjects? Was it by ordering your ſecretary of ſtate, lord Halifax, to iſſue an *illegal* warrant for apprehending Mr. Wilkes, with a view of ſatisfying a pitiful revenge, becauſe he had oppoſed the deſtructive meaſures of your then *Scottiſh* adminiſtration? Was it by rewarding that *delinquent*, after he had been found guilty of a breach of the laws of the *Engliſh* nation? Was it by ſcreening your miniſters behind the throne, who violated the rights of the freeholders of *England?* Was it by *rejecting* the petitions of your injured ſubjects, and *laughing* at the remonſtances preſented to you from the firſt city in the world? Was it by *not* complying with the ſupplications of your people, and *meanly* referring thoſe *petitions* and *remonſtrances* to the conſideration of the very men whoſe conduct they complained of, and who are only the *ſlaviſh tools* of your abandoned miniſters? Was it by ſending troops to *Boſton* to murder your ſubjects in *America?* Was it by the military *operations* in ſaint *George's Fields* in 1768, when the *blood* of many innocent people was inhumanly ſpilt by your *Scotch* ſoldiers? Was it by the letter of *thanks* you ſent to the commanding officer for that day's carnage? Was it by rewarding the *mean profligate*, and *corrupt*, nay the *plunderers* of their country, with *titles* and *honours?* Or do you believe, ſir, that the *tamely* ſubmitting to the inſults of our enemies the *Spaniards*, and *meanly* ſacrificing the *honour* of the Engliſh nation to the advice of your mother and lord Bute, will be a means of preſerving *peace* and *harmony* among your people? But theſe are facts; and theſe are the methods you have taken. I believe they are not much unlike thoſe methods made uſe of by the moſt *deſpotic* tyrants of the eaſt. If you are determined to purſue the *ſame* meaſures in future, I will take upon me to aſſure your majeſty that you will not find the people *quite* ſo *peaceable* as you might wiſh, nor ſo *eaſy* to be *enſlaved* as *you* and your *miniſters* may imagine. You have too long followed the advice, and reſigned your intellects into the hands of your good mamma and lord Bute. Conſider, ſir, how deſpicable a prince muſt appear in the eyes of the world, who, inſtead of *governing*, ſuffers himſelf to be *governed*; who, inſtead of being *a leader*, is *led*; who, inſtead of being a king, is only a mere *cypher* of ſtate, and ſuffers his miniſters and their creatures to wear all the appendages to ſovereignty. How can you bear ſuch wretches to prey upon you? How can you ſuffer them to aggrandize themſelves, and creatures, to poſſeſs the greateſt wealth, and to hold the firſt offices in the kingdom, and all this by abuſing and impoſing upon you, by making you break your c- - - - - - - - n oath, and violate every promiſe you made with your people, by hiding from you what you ought to know, and filling your ears with falſities inſtead of truth? Is it poſſible *you* can bear ſuch uſage, which no *wiſe* man in a private capacity can bear? To be the dupe of the vileſt of the creation is ſo much beneath the dignity of a man who *pretends* to govern, that it is a prodigy ſuch fiends ſhould prevail as they do; nay they never could, unleſs you (like them) was inclined to eſtabliſh an arbitrary ſyſtem of government, and to ſet up your own will in oppoſition to the laws of the land. I am perſuaded you fancy you was not made for the people, but the people for you; that you do not govern for them, but for yourſelf; that the people live only to encreaſe your glory, or to furniſh matter for your pleaſure. You never once conſidered what you might do for *them*, but often what you might *draw* from them. By this means you have ſet up an intereſt of pleaſure and pomp in yourſelf, repugnant to the public good, for which you was made what you are, A KING. The people, ſir, think it to be the greateſt of all crimes to convert that power to their *hurt* which was inſtituted for their *good*; and that the injuſtice is aggravated by p------y and ingratitude, which comprehend all manner of ill; and you, ſir, together with your miniſters, are kind enough to give the name of ſedition and rebellion to whatever they do for the preſervation of themſelves and their own rights. But, ſir, till ſuch time as your *will* is the *law* of the *land*, notwithſtanding *you* and your *miniſters*, and your *ſlaviſh* parliament, ſhould be pleaſed to dignify the juſt complaints of your people with the epithets *ſeditious* and *rebellious*, they will not be ſo on that account, unleſs you can firſt deſtroy the two great pillars of the ſtate, *magna charta* and the *bill of rights*; nor will the people be deterred from proceeding in order to obtain a *redreſs* of the many and intolerable *grievances* they labour under, by your *frowning* on them when they appear before you, nor by your *laughing* at them when they leave your preſence. This conduct, ſir, has leſſened you greatly in the eſteem of your people. You can never imagine, and I ſhould think it impoſſible for your mother and lord Bute to perſuade you that your ſubjects are under any *obligations* to you, or that they owe you *allegiance* any longer than you continue to *protect* them, and make their *good* the *chief* end of your government. Happy had it been for you, and happy for this now divided nation, had you acted in that manner. You cannot be ignorant, ſir, that when a prince aſſumes to himſelf an extravagant, or an unlawful power, then all reſpect ceaſes; and he ceaſes to be a king. Whilſt he protects his people, preſerves them in their juſt rights, and governs them by the laws of the land, all good men will love and eſteem him, riſk their fortunes and their lives in his ſervice. But when he permits foreign powers to inſult and injure his people, when he governs them according to his arbitrary will, with a view of making them ſlaves, then all virtuous and good men will deteſt and abhor him, and endeavour to pull him down from a throne he ſo unworthily fills.

It is not poſſible for me to tell what *you* may think of *kings*; but this I can aſſure, ſir, and upon very good authority, that they are no more than *other* men, only as they exerciſe kingly virtues, and as they *excel* other men in doing *good*, ſo far they ought to be honoured and reſpected more than others. By the ſame reaſon that people argue for veneration and regard being paid to *wicked* kings, they might argue for our adoring and worſhiping the Devil, who (if all is true that is ſaid of him) has more power than any earthly monarch, and is poſſeſſed of every qualification, except *goodneſs*, in a higher degree than the *princes* of this world. Mr. Puffendorf makes a ſcruple of oppoſing and reſiſting princes becauſe of the miſeries and troubles which attend the people in dethroning even the worſt of princes. But this is not owing to the act of dethroning itſelf, but to a want of unanimity among the *people*. If reaſon and neceſſity direct them to dethrone a prince, by the ſame reaſon they may learn the neceſſity of uniting to ſettle the government. Beſides, the obſervation is not univerſally true: Many have been dethroned without the ſtate's ſuffering any ſhock. On the contrary, many benefits and bleſſings have occurred to the ſociety thereby, as alſo to poſterity. In thoſe revolutions of ſtates, the acting powers are to have a regard to the future, as well as the preſent time. To ſay that ſome people ſhould paſſively ſuffer, leſt by reſiſting they ſhould cauſe the ruin of many, is not a juſt reaſon; becauſe, in all probability, they will be the cauſe that millions yet unborn ſhall live happy and *free*, and what can be a more *noble*, *glorious*, and *pious* motive for *ſuffering*, than to tranſmit *liberty* to poſterity. For this our forefathers *bravely* fought, and many of them *gloriouſly* fell, to preſerve themſelves and their deſcendants *free*, and to deſtroy the *tyranny* and *deſpotiſm* of the houſe of *Stuart*; and, ſir, let me be *you* will with *gratitude* remember to place your *family* upon the throne of the Britiſh empire, which your *predeceſſors worthily* filled. To return: I am far from adviſing violent meaſures upon every error or miſconduct of a prince; but reſiſtance becomes a duty when they attempt the ruin of the ſtate, the ſubverſion of liberty, or overturning the conſtitution of the kingdom. It is notorious to the world that your miniſters, ſir, are guilty of all theſe black and deadly crimes; crimes of the deepeſt dye, no leſs than the ruin of this country, and the deſtruction of millions, and yet you ſcreen and protect them. The concluſion to be drawn from hence is, that you, ſir, are equally g----- of every crime they commit, and of every meaſure they purſue. This, ſir, is the genuine ſenſe of by much the greateſt part of your ſubjects, and without ſome alteration in your conduct, as well as in the preſent mode of government, they may ſoon return your kindneſſes in your *own* way, and treat you with as little *reſpect* as you have done them.

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CHARLESTOWN (*South Carolina*) June 20.

ON Saturday evening laſt, his excellency the right honourable lord William Campbell, governor in chief, &c. of this province, with his lady and family, arrived here in the Scorpion man of war from England: His lordſhip was ſaluted on his arrival by the Tamar man of war, by Fort Johnſon, and the ſeveral forts in town; and about one o'clock the next day, his lordſhip landed at Champneys's wharf, where he was received by ſeveral gentlemen, as alſo by the grenadier company under arms; the regiment of militia were likewiſe under arms. From the wharf his lordſhip walked in proceſſion, preceded by the grenadier company, to the ſtate-houſe, where his commiſſion was read and publiſhed in the council-chamber, in the preſence of ſome of the members of his majeſty's council, &c. from whence he returned in the ſame order to the exchange, where it was again read; after which his lordſhip and the whole company repaired to the ſtate-houſe, where a genteel entertainment was provided on the occaſion.

The general aſſembly of this province, which was to meet here yeſterday, agreeable to the laſt adjournment, is prorogued by his excellency the governor to Monday the tenth of July next, as per proclamation.

The aſſociation ſigned by the provincial congreſs, and recommended by them as a proper inſtrument to be ſubſcribed to, at this juncture, by perſons of all perſuaſions, was, in a few days, with the greateſt avidity and chearfulneſs, ſigned alſo by almoſt every man in this town; in ſhort, ſuch is here the ſpirit for liberty and freedom, that of the very few who objected there were only two who were hardy enough to ridicule or treat it with contempt, viz. Laughlin Martin, and John Dealy, on which account they drew on themſelves the reſentment of the populous, who, on Thurſday laſt, furniſhed each of them with a ſuit of cloathing, of the true American manufacture, made of what Mr. Foote humourouſly calls a *thickſet*, compoſed of tar and feathers. Thus garbed, they were carted through the principal ſtreets, after which, as rebels to the ſtate to which they belong, they were conveyed, without any other injury to their perſons, on board a ſhip bound to Briſtol; but Martin's recantation, written and ſubſcribed with his own hand, together with the interceſſion of his friends, we hear, has revoked the latter part of his ſentence, and that he will be permitted to purſue his buſineſs as uſual. Dealy was not even ſuffered to come on ſhore, but actually ſailed this morning, in the ſhip LIBERTY, captain Laſley, bound for the above mentioned port.

One regiment of horſe and two of foot are immediately to be raiſed by order of the provincial congreſs. The militia will very ſhortly be on a moſt reſpectable footing; and ſuch is the ardour for perfection in martial diſcipline, that many gentlemen of the firſt conſequence in this town, as well as the commonalty, regularly turn out to drill both morning and evening. Even the boys form themſelves into companies, and are really expert in military manœuvres.

The militia companies continue to patrol the town and neighbourhood every night, the ſalutary conſequences of which are every day more apparent. The nightly meetings and riots of the negroes are entirely ſuppreſſed, and thoſe depredations and robberies with which we had uſed to be ſo frequently alarmed, are now no more.

The provincial congreſs have prohibited the exportation of corn and rice for three months; they have alſo reſolved to eſtabliſh public granaries, in different parts of the province, in order to lay up a proper quantity of rice and flour for public uſe, and have appointed commiſſioners to carry that buſineſs into execution.

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PROVIDENCE, *June* 10.

SUNDAY laſt the ſchooner Pelican, captain Tucker, arrived at Marblehead from London, in ballaſt, and brought diſpatches for general Gage, and admiral Graves, which were immediately ſecured by the committee of that place, and ſent to the provincial congreſs at Watertown. The contents of them have not yet tranſpired.

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NEW PORT, *June* 12.

LAST Tueſday a ſchooner from Philadelphia, loaded with proviſions, bound to Nantucket, was brought in here by one of the men of war's tenders. We hear the proviſions, in this veſſel, belong to near 70 poor men at Nantucket, and the chief their families had to depend on for a conſiderable time to come.

Laſt Saturday captain Cahoone, of this place, arrived here from Virginia, in a ſloop loaded with Indian corn, &c. the veſſel and cargo were taken into cuſtody by the men of war in this harbour.

The above veſſels, it is ſuppoſed, will be ſent to Boſton.

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NEW YORK, *June* 19.

WE hear that on Monday laſt the Connecticut forces, in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, were reviewed by general Wooſter; they are an exceeding fine body of men, and performed their exerciſe and evolutions with ſpirit and exactneſs, much to the ſatisfaction of their officers, a great number of gentlemen and ladies, and a prodigious concourſe of the inhabitants from that province, as well as from New York.

Laſt Wedneſday afternoon one Angus M'Donald, who it is ſaid has been privately inliſting men for ſome time paſt, to ſerve under general Gage, againſt their country, was taken into cuſtody by a party of colonel Loſher's company of grenadiers, and conducted before the provincial congreſs, then ſitting, where he was examined, returned into cuſtody in the evening, and immediately ſent off to general Wooſter's camp at Greenwich, in Connecticut. He was eſcorted by moſt of our independent companies as far as King's Bridge. We hear ſome important diſcoveries were made.

Friday laſt the Mercury frigate, captain M'Carthy, arrived at Sandy Hook, in 14 days from Boſton. He was diſpatched from thence by general Gage, to order whatever troops might arrive here from England or Ireland, for Boſton; and laſt Wedneſday he luckily fell in with a tranſport from Cork with part of the 44th regiment bound into this place; but ſhe ſoon ſtood to the eaſtward, and captain M'Carthy now waits at the Hook to give the like orders to the reſt of the fleet that may arrive there.

Saturday laſt an expreſs from Watertown paſſed through this city, in his way to the continential congreſs. He left the camp laſt Monday, and ſaid ſome of the tranſports were arrived at Boſton from Cork, and that the grenadiers and light infantry of general Gage's army appeared to be in motion.

Governor Tryon, in the ſhip Juliana, was at Deal the 2d of May, and two ſhips for Philadelphia, and it was ſuppoſed they would ſail about the 6th of the ſame month.

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PHILADELPHIA, *June* 23.

LATELY died in London Mr. William Neat, an eminent American merchant.

*Extract of a letter from Eaſt Greenwich*, June 15.

"The recruits from Ireland are ſome of them arrived in Boſton, and others daily arriving, ſo that it is apprehended they will all get into Boſton in a few days; ſome of the horſes are landed. General Gage is building a number of large flat bottom boats. It is ſuppoſed that his troops are to be tranſported in them, either to Cambridge, or to Dorcheſter Neck, and that there ſoon will be warm work; and how the affair will terminate God only knows. The American army conſiſts of about 16 or 17000 men, poſted partly at Cambridge, and partly at Roxbury. It is ſaid they are in high ſpirits, and want to be in action.

*A letter, of which the followiag is a copy, was received at* New York, *and forwarded from thence by yeſterday's poſt.*

"NORWICH, *June* 19, 1775.

"Dear ſir,

"I underſtand by Mr. David Trumbell, that by an expreſs from Cambridge, his honour our governor has advice, that on our people attempting to take poſſeſſion of Bunker's Hill, and Dorcheſter Point, they were attacked by the regulars, ſhipping &c. Five men of war hauled up at Charleſtown, covered the landing of a body of men, who drove our people from Bunker's Hill; that three colonels in our ſervice are wounded, colonel Gardiner mortally. How many are ſlain on either ſides is uncertain. This happened on Saturday about noon. At Charleſtown, when the poſt came away, our people kept their ground, and had made a ſtand. How they have fared at Dorcheſter, I do not hear. General Putnam was ſafe when the expreſs came off. Preparations were making for a general attack.

"Colonel Tyler muſt be on the march as ſoon as poſſible. Without confuſion I ſhall procure teams as faſt as I can, and have them ready to take in his baggage. Colonel Jabez Huntington deſires I would diſpatch an expreſs immediately to have the troops forwarded. He ſent orders in writing yeſterday."

The *honourable congreſs* have appointed GEORGE WASHINGTON, eſquire, of Virginia, generaliſſimo of the America forces.

On Tueſday laſt the three battalions of this city and liberties, together with the artillery company, a troop of light horſe, ſeveral companies of light infantry, rangers and riflemen, in the whole about 2000, marched out to the commons, and, having joined in brigade, were reviewed by general WASHINGTON, who is appointed commander in chief of all the North American forces by the honourable continental CONGRESS, when they went through the manuel exerciſe, firings, and manœuvers, with great dexterity and exactneſs.

This morning at ſeven o'clock, it is ſaid, general Waſhington will ſet out for Maſſachuſetts Bay, in order to take the command of the American army, attended by Major Miffiin, one of his aid de camps, and general Lee, who is appointed third in command.

Laſt Tueſday evening Thomas Jefferſon, eſquire, arrived here from Virginia, to attend the congreſs, agreeable to his election, in the room of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, eſquire. He was attended by Dr. M'Clurg.

An exchange of priſoners having been agreed upon between the American army and the king's troops, colonel Putnam and major Moncrief met at Charleſtown on Tueſday the 6th inſtant, when ſeven of our people were delivered up (being all that were priſoners) and two officers of the regulars, with ſix privates, moſt of the latter wounded.

By a letter from a gentleman of character in Connecticut we learn that the 6000 men voted by that government were raiſed in ten days.

*We are requeſted to publiſh the following letter, addreſſed to lord North:*

MY lord, I beg the favour of your lordſhip to lay before his majeſty the peculiar embarraſſment of my preſent ſituation.

Your lordſhip is no ſtranger to the conduct which I have obſerved in the unhappy diſputes with our American colonies.

The king is too juſt and too generous not to believe that the votes I have given in parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conſcience. Whether I have erred or not the courſe of future events muſt determine. In the mean time, if I were capable of ſuch duplicity as to be any way concerned in enforcing thoſe meaſures, of which I have ſo publicly and ſolemnly expreſſed my diſapprobation, I ſhould ill deſerve what I am moſt ambitious of obtaining, the eſteem and favourable opinion of my ſovereign.

My requeſt therefore to your lordſhip is this, that after having laid theſe circumſtances before the king, you will aſſure his majeſty, that he has not a ſubject who is more ready than I am, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, to ſacrifice his life and fortune, in ſupport of the ſafety, honour, and dignity of his majeſty's crown and perſon. But the very ſame principles which have inſpired me with theſe unalterable ſentiments of duty and affection to his majeſty, will not ſuffer me to be inſtrumental in depriving any part of his people of thoſe liberties, which form the beſt ſecurity for their fidelity and obedience to his government. As I cannot, without reproach from my own conſcience, conſent to bear arms againſt my fellow ſubjects in America, in what to my weak diſcernment is not a clear cauſe; and as it ſeems now to be finally reſolved, that the 22d regiment is to go upon the American ſerviee, I deſire your lordſhip to lay me in the moſt dutiful manner at his majeſty's feet, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to retire.

Your lordſhip will alſo be ſo obliging to entreat, that as I wave what the cuſtom of the ſervice would entitle me to, the right of ſelling what I bought, I may be allowed to retain my rank in the army, that whenever the envy or ambition of foreign powers ſhould require it, I may be enabled to ſerve his majeſty and my country in that way; in which alone, I can expect to ſerve them with any degree of effect.

Your lordſhip will eaſily conceive the regret and mortification I feel at being neceſſiated to quit the military profeſſion, which has been that of my anceſtors for many generations, to which I have been bred almoſt from my infancy, to which I have devoted the ſtudy of my life, and to perfect myſelf in which, I have ſought inſtruction and ſervice in whatever part of the world they were to be found.

I have delayed this to the laſt moment, leſt any wrong conſtruction ſhould be given to a conduct which is influenced only by the pureſt motives: I complain of nothing, I love my profeſſion, and ſhould think it highly blameable to quit any courſe of life, in which I might be uſeful to the public, ſo long as my conſtitutional principles, and my notions of honour, permitted me to continue in it. I have the honour to be with great reſpect, your lordſhip's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

EFFINGHAM.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 7.

THIS morning arrived here, about 11 o'clock, the CAROLINE TROOP of HORSE; they made a very fine appearance. There are now no leſs than ſeven COMPANIES, from different parts of the colony, in this city; all of which are well equipped, and go through their manœuvres beyond expectation.

Some time this afternoon two men belonging to the Fowey man of war were diſcovered in the woods, not far diſtant from the city, by a few of our gaurd. The poor fellows almoſt immediately implied that they would willingly come over to our ſide; upon which the guard took them under their protection, and treated them with the greateſt tenderneſs and hoſpitality.

Private letters from ſome very reſpectable gentlemen in Philadelphia, beſides printed hand-bills, confirm the account that, in a very late engagement between the *regulars* and *provincials* near Boſton, the former loſt the immenſe number of ONE THOUSAND MEN, and SIXTY OFFICERS; how many are wounded is not yet known. The loſs of the provincials is only one hundred and fifty two privates, except the brave colonel GARDINER, who, it is feared, is mortally wounded. PUTNAM, that gallant and experienced officer, has eſcaped the fury of this battle, notwithſtanding he ruſhed into the very mouth of danger, encouraging and animating his ſoldiers with all that ſpirit and intrepidity peculiar to a good, wiſe, and able commander. Our readers may expect a full and perfect detail of this engagement next week. We are confidently informed that Charleſtown, in Maſſachuſetts government, is burnt by the regulars.

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AT a meeting of the Williamſburg volunteer company on the firſt of July, 1775. Preſent a majority of the company. The following letters to this company, from the independents and committee for the county of Albemarle, were read and ordered to be recorded.

"GENTLEMEN,

THE firſt company of independents for the county of Albemarle are highly pleaſed with the reſolves of the gentlemen volunteers in Williamſburg, and have been truly alarmed at the late arbitrary proceedings carried on in that city. We think that every apoſtate to the American cauſe ſhould be properly ſtigmatized. We coincide with you in opinion, that the landing any armed force in this colony, will not only be a dangerous attack, but a ſufficient cauſe to juſtify us, with our countrymen, in any oppoſition; and we are determined, at all events, to act on that occaſion as men of ſpirit ought to do, in defence of their natural rights and country's cauſe. With great reſpect we remain, gentlemen, your humble ſervants,

CHARLOTTSVILLE, *June* 1, 1775. CHARLES LEWIS, captain. GEORGE GILMER, JOHN MARKS, } lieutenants.

"GENTLEMEN,

THE committee, for the county of Albemarle, rejoice at the ſpirit ſhewn by the independent company of Williamſburg, and they are determined, with them, to look on the landing of armed force, in this colony, not only as a dangerous attack, but as an open declaration of war, and will, with all their might, at all events, endeavour to oppoſe it, and every arbitrary proceeding; and we think it would be proper to fix on ſome general, and certain method, of communicating an alarm.

We hope that all apoſtates to the American cauſe will be properly ſtigmatized by the aſſembly. With great reſpect, we remain, gentlemen, your very humble ſervants, Iſaac Davis, Charles Lewis, John Coles, William Sims, Nicholas Lewis, David Rodes, James Quarles, George Gilmer, John Henderſon, junior.

At a committee, held the 31ſt of May, 1775, at Charlottſville, for the county of Albemarle, the above letter was directed to be tranſmitted to the independent company of Williamſburg.

TUCKER WOODSON. c. c.

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*WANTED IMMEDIATELY,*

A VESSEL *capable of carrying* 1500 *barrels to* Britain. *Whoever can furniſh ſuch a one will pleaſe to ſignify the ſame to Mr.* Alexander Purdie, *at his printing office.*

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RUN away laſt *Saturday* night a ſervant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has ſandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outſide jacket, ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and crimſon breeches. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

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TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, 14 hogs: Two of them are old ſows which are ſpotted black and white, the one marked with a crop in the right ear, and the other ſow, as well as twelve ſhoats, are not marked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 6s. 6d.

GEORGE UNDERWOOD.

## POETS CORNER.

### LIBERTY.

*A new* SONG, *to the tune of* HEARTS *of* OAK.

COME chear up, my lads, to our country be firm;
As king of the ocean, we'll weather each ſtorm;
Integrity calls out, fair LIBERTY, ſee,
Waves her flag o'er our heads, and her words are BE FREE.
*Hearts of Oak are we ſtill, for we're ſons of thoſe men*
*Who always were ready,*
*Steady, boys, ſteady,*
*To fight for our* FREEDOM *again and again.*

To k--g G----e, as true ſubjects, we loyal bow down,
And hope we may call MAGNA CHARTA our own;
Let the reſt of the world *ſlaviſh* worſhip decree,
ENGLISH genius has order'd her ſons ſhould be *free.*
*Hearts of Oak,* &c.

Poor *Eſau* his birthright gave up for a bribe,
But AMERICANS ſcorn the ſoul-ſelling tribe;
Beyond life our birthright of FREEDOM we prize,
Which in death we'll defend, and abjure an exciſe.
*Hearts of Oak,* &c.

On our brows, while we laurel-crown'd LIBERTY wear,
All that AMERICANS ought, we, as AMERICANS dare;
Though tempeſts and terrors around us we ſee,
Bribes nor fears can prevail o'er the heart that is *free.*
*Hearts of Oak,* &c.

With loyalty LIBERTY let us entwine,
Our blood ſhall for both flow as free as our wine;
Let us ſet an example what all men ſhould be,
And a toaſt give the world, *here's to thoſe dare* BE FREE.
*Hearts of Oak,* &c.

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RAN away from *York* town, on *Sunday* morning, an indented ſervant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made about the arms and body, and was born in *Dublin*; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and ſtriped waiſtcoat, with ſhort dark hair. He came in by the name of *John O'Brian*, but his right name is *James Brenon*. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a paſs, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or ſecure him, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. WILLIAM DAVIS.

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STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in *Pittſylvania*, a large ſtrawberry roan horſe, about 5 feet high, branded on the left ſhoulder T B in a piece, about 8 or 9 years old, is a natural pacer, but paces ſlow, the under part of his mane has been lately cut, and he carries his tail remarkably high when rode, and rather over his right hip. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid horſe to me, in *Pittſylvania*, on *Pigg* river, near the mouth of *Snow* creek, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. * GEORGE BELL.

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TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a ſmall black cow, with ſome white under her belly, about 5 years old, marked with a crop, ſlit, nd underkeel, in the left ear, and a ſlit in the right. Poſted, and ppraiſed to 1l. 15s. WILLIAM SMITH.

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TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, near *Rockfiſh Gap*, a ſmall bay mar, about 12 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder I D, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 12 years old, and paces. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. * SAMUEL STEEL.

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TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder D, has loſt one eye, and has ſome white hairs in his forehead.
* JOHN HARPER.

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STRAYED or ſtolen from *Fredericksburg*, the 29th of *April* laſt, a dark bay horſe, about 13 hands 3 inches high, has glaſs eyes, one a little more ſo than the other, a ſhort ſprig tail, a large ſtar and ſnip (or rather blaze) in his face, his off hind foot white, branded on the near ſhoulder A, and on the near buttock S, and was bred about 10 miles from *Auguſta* courthouſe. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him to me, in *Dumfries, Prince William* county, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.
2* WILLIAM BRENT.

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THE ſubſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, propoſes to ſell
THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF
HUNTINGTON,
near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are ſeveral hundred fruit trees, of the beſt kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fiſh-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouſe, ſtored with various kinds of fine fiſh, ſufficient for the uſe of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent veniſon; the air is ſo pure that I never knew an inſtance of any perſon having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the moſt parts of *Virginia*, and have not ſeen any part that I would ſo ſoon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I ſell this place, I ſhall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertiſed for ſome time paſt. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be ſoon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Baniſter*'s mill, by *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per buſhel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and laſt year, if it had not been for the froſt, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleaſant and ſafe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the ſickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the premiſes this ſummer. I will alſo ſell the tract of rich land, which I advertiſed in Albemarle for ſome time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Pittſylvania*, the 10th of *April* laſt, two convict ſervant men: WILLIAM WILMORE is an *Engliſhman*, a weaver by trade, a ſhort, well made man, of a freſh complexion, has ſhort black hair, inclinable to curl, is given much to flattery and laughter, and has loſt one thumb. He had on a reddiſh turned cloth jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches. The other is an *Iriſhman*, with black hair and large black beard, is a ſhort fellow, remarkably thick in his ſhape, and is a ſailor. He had on a white plains jacket, and a pair of black knit breeches. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid ſervants, and contrive ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward.
3* JOHN MARR.

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RUN away from *Edenton*, in *North Carolina*, on the 27th of *April* laſt, a negro wench, named ROAD, about 28 years of age. She was born in *New England*, and ſpeaks in that dialect, has remarkable thick lips, wears her hair combed over a large roll, and affects gaiety in dreſs. She had on, and took with her, a homeſpun ſtriped jacket, a red quilted petticoat, a black ſilk hat, a pair of leather ſhoes, with wooden heals, a chintz gown, and a black cloak. She is ſuppoſed to have a forged paſs, and may endeavour to paſs as a free woman, and change her clothes and name. Whoever will take up the ſaid wench, and return her to the ſubſcriber, or to *Joſeph Blunt*, eſquire, of *Edenton*, or to *Keder Merchant*, eſquire, of *Currituck*, or ſecure her in any of his majeſty's gaols, and notify the owner, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, by 2* JOSIAH HALL.

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## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about ſix days before *Chriſtmas*, a negro man, named EMMANUEL, formerly the property of colonel *Philip Rootes*, of a yelloviſh complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a ſcar on his left hand, where the thumb joins, and has an effeminate voice. I am afraid he has got on board ſome veſſel. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, at *Charlottſville* town, in *Albemarle*, or to Mr. *Peter Clarkſon*, at *Carr's Lowgrounds*, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides what the law allows. 3* THOMAS CARR.

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A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Tayloe*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

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STRAYED from my plantation, near *Dumfries*, on *Friday* the 12th of *May* laſt, a bright bay mare, near 14 hands high, with a long bob tail, and very thick mane, is a natural pacer, and gallops very aukwardly. She is marked, if I remember right, with a W on the left ſhoulder, had a yoke on, and was ſeen about ten days ago near *Bull Run* church, in *Fauquier* county. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, in *Dumfries*, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward. 3 GEORGE GRAHAM.

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TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay mare, 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder I K, has a bell on, which is marked . . . . . and buckled with a large buckle; ſhe has ſome white hairs in her forehead and on her ſhoulder, occaſioned by a collar, and a ſprig tail and hanging mane. Poſted, and appraiſed, with the bell, to 10l.
§ JAMES COURSEY.

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TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a pied ſteer, marked with a ſwallow fork in the left, and a crop in the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. § ISAAC GEORGE.

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TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay horſe, about 10 years old, has a ſprig tail and hanging mane, about 4 feet 4 inches high, branded on the near buttock D, and on the top of his head there is a ſcar, which appears as if he had had the pole evil. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. § JAMES COURSEY.

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TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, on *Hardware* river, an iron gray horſe, with ſome ſaddle ſpots, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, branded on the off buttock with W A R in a piece, and is ſhod before. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. * CHARLES HUDSON.

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TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with ſome ſaddle ſpots, and about 11 years old, has on a ſmall bell, and branded on the near buttock H B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. * AQUILLA GILBERT.

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TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a white pied ſteer, his face almoſt white, the ends of his horns ſawed off, and is marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left, and appears to be about 5 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 5s.
* JOHN WOODWARD.

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TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a ſleabitten gray horſe, about 9 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, in tolerable good order, and branded on the near buttock *d*, as near as I can make it out. He paces a running gait, and trots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 18l.
* CHARLES MAXEY.

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TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bright bay horſe, about 10 or 12 years old, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the ſhoulder A I N, and on the buttock I, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one of his feet white to the footlock, and paces a ſlow gait. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. * JOHN HOPKINS.

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TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a brindle cow, marked with a crop in each ear, and an underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.
* ISAAC GEORGE.

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TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a cheſnut ſorrel horſe, about 9 or 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, has a ſore back, and ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, but no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 10s. * THOMAS CARR.

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STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in *Fredericksburg*, the 13th of *January* laſt, a ſorrel horſe, about 13 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, has a hanging mane, and a ſwitch tail, which is very thick, and lays on both ſides the neck, a blaze on his forehead, with whitiſh hind feet, and branded on the near ſhoulder M. Whoever brings me the ſaid horſe ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward.
1* ROBERT SCOT.

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WEST POINT, *June* 2, 1775.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about two months ago, two HORSES, one of them a dark bay, with a roached mane and bob tail, has a ſtar in his forehead, and about fourteen hands high, his brand, if any, unknown. The other is a bright bay, with a buſhy mane and broom tail. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes and gives notice ſo that they may be had ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or fifty ſhillings for either. THOMAS MOORE.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkſhire*, and imported in the *Juſtitia* this ſpring, a ſtout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumſily. I am informed he has a ſcar on the fore part of his head, and ſome ſcars on his left arm, which he ſays was occaſioned by ſhot. He has been in ſome office about the cuſtomhouſe in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts, almoſt new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, rather too ſmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen ſhirt, a ſtock, and braſs ſtock buckle, a pair of new worſted hoſe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ſtockings. I ſuſpect he has other clothes with him. He alſo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underſtands working in ſtone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut, ſtands out; he has loſt part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a blanket, a pair of country made ſhoes, with ſome other clothes. They ſay they intend getting on board ſome ſhip, but I ſuſpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, beſides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Fredericksburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get them again. If they are not well ſecured they will make their eſcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I ſuſpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

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*To be* SOLD *on the premiſes, on the* 10th *day of* Auguſt *next*,

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may eaſily be made, having the advantage of a ſtream running through it, and a good mill ſeat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſale, the remainder in twelve months, giving ſecurity.
tdſ NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

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TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.
tf CARTER BRAXTON.

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## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Loudoun*, on the 14th of *May*, two *Iriſh* convict ſervants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a ſandy complexion, ſhort curled hair, thin viſage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarſe voice, and is by trade a blackſmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, ſhort dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two oznabrig, and ſome white ſhirts, two pair of oznabrig trowſers, one black and one red and white ſilk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the ſame, a coarſe ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and ſome worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſtitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old ſhoes, a ſailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray ſurtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a ſmooth bored gun. They alſo took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is moſt accuſtomed to trotting, has two remarkable ſores, one on each ſide of her back, near the hind part of the ſaddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, ſhod before, and her mane hangs to the left ſide. Whoever ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home.

** All owners of ferries are requeſted to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boſton*.
SAMUEL CANBY.

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*To be* RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppoſite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo, with the daily riſing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propoſed that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, eſquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addiſon*, eſquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premiſes. 5*

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*For* SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. tf ROBERT KENNON.

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FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. ( tf 1* )

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FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.
tf ANTHONY WINSTON.